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Urban District Council of
Oswaldtwistle



ANNUAL REPORTS

1963

OF THE



Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent

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Health Committee

From April, 1963, to April, 1964.

Councillor T. HILLMAN, J.P., Chairman

- „ J. ASPINALL
- „ W. FINCH
- „ W. FRANKLAND
- „ J. W. HILL, J.P.
- „ J. J. LEE, J.P.
- „ T. LOMAX
- „ W. F. METCALF, J.P., C.A.
- „ B. NUTTALL
- „ R. P. OWEN
- „ Mrs. V. E. PITTARD
- „ F. PONTEFRACT, J.P.
- „ L. SCHOLES
- „ J. STELL
- „ E. YATES

Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:

R. C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Public Health Inspector ... B. MAYERS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk to the Health Department R. SULLIVAN

TOWN HALL,
OSWALDTWISTLE.

December, 1964.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Oswaltdwistle.**

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of Oswa'dtwistle for the year ending December 31st, 1963.

The various rates in this report are based upon the Registrar General's estimate of the population for the mid-year 1963.

The population which had declined over the past few years has now started to show an increase. Several new private housing schemes are under development and it is anticipated that the rate of increase will continue.

The adjusted Death Rate (14.9) is slightly higher than last year and remains higher than the rate for the whole country which was 12.2.

It is pleasing to note that the death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system is again Nil for the third year running.

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births was 4.85.

The Birth Rate is higher being 18.0 per 1,000 as compared with 16.4 per 1,000 in 1962. The rate for England and Wales for 1963 is 18.2 per 1,000.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 10.0 per 1,000 live births; this is an increase of 4.7 on the 1962 figure.

The Still Birth Rate, 24.3 per 1,000 total births is an increase of 13.8 per 1,000 on that of 1962.

The incidence of infectious diseases was generally low and for the eighteenth year in succession no cases of diphtheria were notified.

Sections A and B of the Report deal with Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area and the General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

The report on the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal is discussed in Section C together with the report on the Sanitary circumstances in the area. The Housing Report is in Section D, Inspection and Supervision of Food in Section E, and the Report on the Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases in Section F.

Appendix 1 gives details of the inspections made under the Factories Act, 1961, and Appendix 2 deals with the Public Cleansing Services.

I am indebted to the Public Health Inspector and the Clerk of the Health Department for their help during the year. Some difficulty was experienced on the clerical side of the work later in the year due to the illness of the Clerk to the Department which meant his absence from work from July until the end of the year.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, the Accountant, Surveyor and other officials for their assistance to me in the work of the Health Department.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. WEBSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	4,885
Population (Census 1961)	11,910
„ (Estimated middle 1963)	12,300
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Book at the end of 1963)	4,732
Rateable Value	£309,413
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,172

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES IN THE AREA.

The occupations of the inhabitants of the township remain similar to those of previous years, namely, cotton spinning and weaving and chemical manufacturing. Some of the male population find employment in an adjoining area in textile machinery works.

The main occupation of female labour is in the cotton industry.

A large part of the area is farmed—mainly dairy farming.

No particular occupation has been noted to have any special influence on the public health.

The population according to the Census of—

1801 was	2710
1851 „	7554
1871 „	10282
1891 „	13296
1911 „	15714
1931 „	14221
1951 „	12133
1961 „	11910

Houses Inhabited

1901 ...	3067
1921 ...	3676
1951 ...	4269
1961 ...	4612
1962 ...	4713
1963 ...	4732

Houses Uninhabited

1901 ...	297
1921 ...	40
1951 ...	—
1962 ...	51
1963 ...	25

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total	M	F	
Live Births	Legitimate	186	103	83	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.3†
	Illegitimate	15	5	10	
	Total	201	108	93	
Still Births	...	5	4	1	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still birth) Births ... 24.3
Deaths	...	185	100	85	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated res. population 15.0*

Population, 12,300	Per 1,000 of Population.(Adj.)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Rate	
	Live Birth-rate	Death-rate	Per 1,000	Total Births	Per 1,000	Total Births	Total Rate Per 1,000	Neo-natal rate per 1,000 Live Births
							Live Births	Live Births
Year—1961	14.9	15.7	28.7	Nil	Nil	17.8	5.9	
—1962	16.4	14.2	10.5	Nil	Nil	5.3	Nil	
—1963	18.0	14.9	24.3	4.85	4.85	10.0	10.0	
Increase or decrease in 1963 on previous year	+1.6	+0.7	+13.8	+4.85	+4.85	+4.7	+10.0	
England and Wales	18.2	12.2	17.3	0.28		20.9	14.2	

* 1953 Adjusted Death-rate (comparability factor 0.99) = 14.9 per 1,000

† 1953 Adjusted Birth-rate (comparability factor 1.10) = 18.0 per 1,000

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health, R. C. Webster, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.,
D.C.H. Part time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Public Health Inspector, B. Mayers, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Whole time officer.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, with the exception of sputum examination for Tuberculosis, these being examined at the Chest Clinic, Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

Chemical analysis is carried out when required by the Public Analyst, Burnley.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Milk for Methylene Blue and B. Coli	...	...	0
„ Phosphatase Test	...	...	0
„ Brucella Test	...	...	2
„ Turbidity Test	...	...	0
Water for bacteria	...	...	50
„ Chemical Analysis	...	...	1

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service is operated by the Lancashire County Council from Station No. 2, No. 5 Health Division, at Accrington.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL NURSING.—Carried out by 2 District Nurses under the Lancashire County Council.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The nursing of such cases as measles, pneumonia, and puerperal sepsis, is carried out by the District Nurses.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Situation	Accommodation	By whom pro'v'd
Chief Centre	Barnfield, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle	Ample	Owned by the County Council Meetings and Consultations every Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Ante-natal Clinic, Tuesday a.m.

OTHER CLINICS.

Day Nurseries	None		
School Clinics	Barnfield, Oswaldtwistle	Eye, Ear and Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics	County Council Polio vaccination and immu- nisations—Monthly by appointment.
Tuberculosis	Chest Clinic, Blackburn Royal Infirmary		County Council
Venereal Diseases	Blackburn Royal Infirmary	At the Out-patient Department	County Council Twice a week for males and twice a week for females.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Rishton		County Council
Chiropody Clinic for the elderly		Barnfield, Oswaldtwistle	5 Sessions weekly, by appointment.

Hospitals.

- (1) Tuberculosis ... Provided by the County Council.
- (2) Maternity } None.
- (3) Children }
- (4) Fever } Cases are sent to Blackburn Hospital when difficulty in isolating at home arises.

(5) Other Hospitals available for the District:--

- Blackburn Royal Infirmary.
- Accrington Victoria Hospital.
- Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.
- Manchester Royal Infirmary.
- Bull Hill, Darwen—Maternity.
- Bramley Meade, Whalley—Maternity.
- Accrington Municipal Maternity Home.

Midwives.

There is one resident midwife, and others residing in adjoining districts cover part of the township. Domiciliary mid-wifery appears to be adequate, although hospital accommodation is limited. This service is under the control of the County Council.

REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

On April 1st, 1963, the Calder Water Board came into being and took in the Council's Water-works.

The four reservoirs serving the District are:—

Jackhouse Reservoir	58,000,000 galls.
Cocker Cobbs Reservoir	11,200,000 galls.
Residium Reservoir	3,000,000 galls.
Belthorn Reservoir	800,000 galls.

The supply can be augmented if necessary by a Pumping Station situated at Town Bent Pit which can pump up to 25,000 gallons per hour.

Rainfall, 1963

January	Nil	September	5.00
February	0.76	October	3.55
March	5.94	November	6.81
April	4.59	December	1.97
May	2.53		
June	4.87	Total	43.94
July	1.01		
August	6.91		

Some doubt exists about the January figure. The winter of 1962/63 was particularly severe and it is possible that due to the prolonged period of ice and snow a distorted figure is given.

Apart from this month the highest rainfall was in August and the lowest in February.

For comparison, the total rainfall in 1962 was 55.27 inches.

Water Samples.

Early in the year concern was expressed with the quality of some of the samples taken throughout the District.

It was felt at the time that both the chlorinating equipment and the filters were not functioning as they should. Prior to the formation of the Calder Water Board some work was done to renew the sand filters and mobile chlorinating equipment was installed in an attempt to improve the quality.

After the formation of the Calder Water Board this work was continued and later samples were in the main satisfactory.

Sampling.

Public Supply — Bacteriological

	No. taken	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
By L.A.	42	34	8
By Water Board	46	40	6

Public Supply — Chemical

	No. taken	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
By L.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
By Water Board.....	13	13	Nil

In addition to the samples from the public supply 8 were taken from private supplies for bacteriological examination. Four were found to be unsatisfactory and advice was given to the persons using this raw water.

The 1 chemical sample taken from a private supply was satisfactory.

No. of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains direct to houses	4,622
No. of inhabitants in these houses ...	12,100

There are no houses supplied from the public water mains by means of standpipes.

There are approximately 135 houses on private water supplies, the number of inhabitants of these houses being 250.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year several additional housing development sites were connected to the Council's sewerage system.

The sewerage is treated at the Council's Aspen Sewage Works which is of modern design, and the treatment is biological.

The village of Belthorn has a separate sewage disposal works on the same principle, and the Knuzden and Peel Fold sewage, which was also extended during the year, is dealt with by arrangement with the Blackburn County Borough.

The districts of Cross Edge and Duckworth Hall are without a proper sewerage system.

Rivers and Streams.

There are two main streams flowing through the district, the Tinker and Smithy Brooks. In the latter case a chemical works discharge their effluent thereto, and although this effluent is generally known as "neutral", there is no escaping the fact that on many occasions there is a distinct chemical odour given off the bed of the stream.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet conversion scheme has continued during the year, and the particulars regarding the number of waste water closets and pail closets converted to fresh water is given elsewhere in the report.

Shops Act, 1950.

Shops were inspected under the above Act. There were no contraventions as regards ventilation and temperature or sanitary accommodation.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Three licences for single caravans, and one licence for a maximum of 20 caravans at one site, were issued. The latter site is used by travelling salesmen who station their vans thereon for varying periods. Sanitary conditions are reasonable at all the sites.

On several occasions trouble was experienced due to the parking of caravans on unlicensed ground. There would appear to be a need for the provision of a small site within the area where caravans could stay for short periods. The larger of the licensed sites which is privately owned, is full for most of the year and is no doubt serving a useful purpose. No complaints were received during the year regarding this site but numerous caravans had to be turned away due to the limited space.

Trouble arises when this happens as the nearest piece of land becomes a parking ground until action can be taken to move these people on usually into a neighbouring Authority where the whole business is repeated.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Thirteen observations were made during the year.

In general the co-operation of industrialists has been satisfactory, and the problem of smoke emission from industrial premises within the district is no longer a major one.

Occasional trouble arises from a large chemical manufacturing plant but the co-operation between this firm, the Alkali Works Inspector, and the Council is good and at such times every effort is made to keep the nuisance to a minimum.

Smoke Control Areas.

During the year a scheme to bring a large part of the District within the scope of Smoke Control Areas was prepared. This programme would include approximately 4,241 houses out of an approximate total of 4,732 and an acreage of approximately 782 out of the 4,885 acres of the district.

It is felt that the remaining houses which are mainly rural in situation would not benefit from Smoke Control within the main scheme. As can be seen, the acreage involved is approximately 1/6th of the total, the remaining area being farmland or moorland.

When presented, the Council were of the opinion that further consideration should be given at a later date to the aims, implications and costs of such a scheme and the project was deferred.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.

Schools.

These are adequately dealt with by the School Medical Officer of the Lancashire County Council.

Routine inspection of school children is carried out by the School Medical Officer of Health, and when necessary by the District Medical Officer of Health. The School M.O.H. and District M.O.H. co-operate with regard to school closure in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Contacts of infectious disease are excluded from school.

Sanitary Inspections during 1963.

No. of premises visited	1,308
Defects or nuisances discovered	481
Defects or nuisances abated	480
No. of notices served:—	
(a) Informal	113
(b) Statutory	4

Classification of Inspections.

Housing—Public Health Act (Primary Inspections)...	587
or Housing Acts	
„ (Re-inspections)	142
Drainage	72

Factories	8
Dairies	2
Food preparation premises	30
Bakehouses	10
Tips	119
Miscellaneous	115
Shops	219
Rodent Control	11
Smoke Abatement	13
Public Cleansing visits	392
Milk Sampling	2
Water Sampling	51
Conversions of W.W.C.'s to W.C.'s	29
Conversion of Pails to W.C.'s	3
Petroleum Acts	8

Nuisances and Defects Discovered and Abated.

	Discovered	Abated
Defective roofs	5	0
Eavesgutters	3	0
Defective outer walls	2	1
„ ceiling plaster	9	3
„ wall plaster	5	2
„ refuse bins	89	108
Choked closet drains	164	163
Choked yard drains	154	153
Defective floors	0	1
„ chimney stacks	0	3
„ W.C.'s	8	5
„ W.C. compartments	2	1
„ Sinks	0	0
„ W.W.C.'s	4	2
„ Window frames	8	2

Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	1	...	0
„ doors and door frames	...	...	...	2	...	3
„ yard drains	...	...	...	2	...	0
„ rainwater pipes	...	...	...	0	...	0
Dampness	...	...	...	12	...	0
Dirty premises	...	...	...	1	...	2
Accumulations	...	...	...	3	...	10
Defective Pail Closets	...	...	...	9	...	9

Closet Accommodation at end of 1963:

No. of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	224
No. of moveable ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	5446
No. of fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	...	3659
No. of waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	1476

Conversions.

					During the year 1963
No. of pail closets to fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	3
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	29

A great many of these obsolete and insanitary fittings still remain and some consideration will have to be given to further encourage owners to convert to fresh water closets.

Rodent Control—Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Treatments are carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, and below are indicated the number of treatments carried out during the year, involving 586 visits.

During the year, fluoracetamide was used for the first time in the treatment of the sewers. Every manhole throughout the District was baited. On completion a second visit was paid and where takes were observed further poison was used. Each of these points were again visited and baited as necessary.

At the end of the year a start was made in carrying out a 100% test bait.

I am satisfied that this form of direct poisoning has proved very effective in the treatment of rats in sewers and it is hoped that a reduction in surface infestations will be noticed.

As well as the sewer treatment, all surface complaints are dealt with by the Rodent Operator.

One of the persistant sources of trouble is the Council's refuse tip where ideal conditions unfortunately exist for the breeding of rats. Regular treatments are carried out at the tip but a greater degree of control will have to be practiced in the disposal of refuse to eliminate this trouble.

Infestation Treatments.

		Private Premises.	Business Premises.
Rats.			
Number of Treatments	...	54	27
Mice.			
Number of Treatments	...	54	12

Sewer Treatments.			
1.—Full Maintenance Treatment, commenced June 13th, 1963:—			
Number of Manholes Treated	...	553	
Number of Complete Takes	...	12	
Number of Partial Takes	...	151	

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District.

The necessity for securing the repair or demolition of unfit houses and improving the general standard of housing accommodation throughout the district.

Complete the conversion of waste water closets and pail closets wherever practicable.

Abatement of atmospheric pollution particularly from domestic premises.

SECTION D — HOUSING.

Housing Statistics for the year 1963.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

	Houses	Flats
(1) By Local Authorities	0	0
(2) By other Local Authorities	0	0
(3) By other persons	157	0

I—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

1	(a)	Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	43
	(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	43
2		Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
	(a)	No. found during the year	Nil
	(b)	No. (or estimated No.) at end of year	30
3.		No of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	42

II — Clearance Areas.

1	No. of dwelling-houses demolished during the year:	
	(a) Unfit houses	0
	(b) Other houses	0
2	No. of persons displaced	17

The persons displaced were from the Duncan Square Clearance Area which became operative early in 1963.

III—Houses not included in Clearance Areas.

1 Houses demolished or closed during year:

	No. of Houses	Persons Displaced
(a) Housing Act, 1957:		
(i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Sec. 17(i))	Nil	None
(ii) Unfit house closed under Section 16(4), 17 (1) and 35(1) of the Housing Act, 1957:	Nil.	
(iii) Unfit houses closed under Section 17(3) and 26 of the Housing Act, 1957:	Nil.	
(iv) Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957:	Nil.	

2 Repairs during the year:

	No. of houses
(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts ...	25
(b) Public Health Acts — action after service of formal notice—Houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(i) by owners	2
(ii) by local authority in default of owners ...	0
(c) Housing Act, 1957 — action after service of formal notice (Sections 9 and 16): Houses made fit:	
(i) by owners	0
(ii) by local authority in default of owners ...	0

IV—Unfit houses in temporary use—Housing Act, 1957.

1	No. of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation under Sect. 48 and Sect. 17(a)	...	0
2	No. of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 34 or 53)	... ..	0

Rent Act, 1957.

No certificates of Disrepair were issued during the year and no certificates were cancelled.

Standard Grants:—

Applications received	...	...	...	...	133
Applications approved	...	...	...	...	133
Works completed	...	...	...	...	107

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The milk produced or brought into the district is on the whole of good quality.

Regular sampling is carried out by the Lancashire County Sanitary Officers who also visit the large pasteurising plant in the district.

In addition to the samples taken by the County, 2 samples were taken for biological examination.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations.

There are 69 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Two of these premises are also registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

Fifteen routine inspections were made in connection with these registered premises.

Meat and Other Foods.

All butchers' shops and food stores are visited and inspected in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. There are no meat stalls in the district.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The following table shows the number of premises on the register at the end of the year.

Preparation rooms, butchers' shops, etc.	...	...	12
Bakehouses	...	...	22
Ice-cream premises	...	...	69

Number of food premises, by type of business, in district at end of year.

Greengrocers and fruiterers (inc. wet fish, game, etc.)	16
General grocers and provision dealers	62
Fishmongers (inc. poultry, game, etc.)	1
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and pre-served meat, etc.)	16
Bakers and/or confectioners	22
Fried fish shops	8
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	29
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	64
Others	3

Unsound Food.

Frozen Foods:—

Fish	81 packets
Meats	36 „
Cakes, etc.	49 „
Vegetables	67 „
Meats	6 tins
Fruits	11 „

The frozen foods were all condemned at one shop following a breakdown in the refrigerated storage cabinet.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

No cases were notified in 1963.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified for the eighteenth year in succession. Immunisation of children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council at their Barnfield House Clinic.

Enteric (including Paratyphoid) Fever.

No cases were notified in 1963.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc.

There were 64 cases of Measles notified during the year.

Small-pox.

No cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and no action was necessary under the Small-pox Prevention Regulations.

Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations.

No cases of acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year.

SECTION F.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Under										Total Deaths
	cases	1 yr.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & age over unkn'n	
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (Res.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	64	2	21	20	19	1	0	0	0	1	0
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Pneumonia (Prim & Infl'zal)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	64	2	21	20	19	1	0	0	0	1	0

Prevention of Blindness.

No action necessary during the year.

Cancer.

There were 28 deaths from Cancer during the year.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1963.

Age periods years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 upwds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2		0		0		0	

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

No. of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the notification Register on 31st December, 1963:—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
30	20	5	25	4	1	5

APPENDIX I.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6	34	7	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	65	9	1
(iii) Other Premises	4	2	1
Total ...	103	18	2

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Sanitary Conveniences:—

Particulars	Found	Remedied
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	0	0
(d) Other offences	0	0
Total ...	2	2

4. Outwork. Sections 133 and 134.

No. of Outworkers ... Nil

APPENDIX II

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION & STREET CLEANSING

1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964.

Public Cleansing.

The Public Health Department is responsible for the collection and disposal of household refuse and also collects and disposes of certain trade refuse.

A weekly service is provided for the emptying of all dustbins and, in addition, the weekly emptying of pail closets from areas of the District where sewers are not available.

Street scavenging, gully emptying and the cleansing and maintenance, of the four public conveniences within the District are also included in the Public Cleansing Services.

The vehicles in use are as follows:—

One “fore and aft” refuse collection vehicle.

Two side-loading refuse collection vehicles.

One gully/cesspool emptier.

One mechanical street-sweeper.

During the year several changes were made in the organisation of the cleansing department. In October the Council took delivery of a 10 12 cubic yard Dennis/Shefflex refuse collection vehicle which replaced a 15 year old 7 8 cubic yard Dennis side-loader. This new machine, on a short wheel-base, was purchased to deal with the many narrow backs, “T” junctions, etc. in the congested centre of the township and has proved to be most successful.

Following delivery of the vehicle the “ash-rounds” were re-organised and a “stint” system introduced which allows the staff engaged on this work to disperse on completion of the days work. It has been found that this has considerably speeded up the work of collection, and no loss in efficiency has been noted.

This re-allocation of work meant that a weekly collection of trade refuse from shops and offices is now possible and this is greatly appreciated by this section of the business life of the town.

Also in October the Council purchased a Lewin Mechanical Street Sweeper which has considerably improved the appearance of the town.

A problem still remaining however is the quantity of litter deposited in the streets despite the provision of an adequate number of litter bins and appeals to the public to stop this spoiling of the streets.

The problems remaining in this Department at the year end were:—

1. The need to replace the second 15 year old vehicle used in trade refuse collection.
2. The need for mechanical equipment on the tip. This tip is not in a good condition and with the type and quantity of material now being deposited mechanisation would appear to be the answer.

The following are the costs of the house refuse collection and disposal services.

Collection:

	£	s.	d.
Wages, Nat. Insurance, Superannuation ...	8964	13	6
Motor Transport	4033	2	2
Garages, Rates, Lighting	166	5	5
Brushes, Shovels, etc.	33	16	0
Protective Clothing	121	12	3
Tyres	130	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£13,449	9	4
	<hr/>		

Disposal:

	£	s.	d.
Wages, Nat. Insurance, Superannuation ...	1412	1	8
Rent of Tip	60	0	0
Maintenance of Tip Cover, etc.	720	0	0
Rates	57	16	3
Printing, Stationery, etc.	19	3	4
Insurance Premiums	65	16	2
Sundries	3	5	10
Refuse Trailer	95	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,433	3	3
	<hr/>		

Salvage Collected and Sold:

1963/64:—

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Paper	95	16	0	0
Rags, carpets, etc. ...	1	12	3	1
Metals	5	13	0	15
Tins	5	4	0	0

Comparisons:—

	1963/64			1962/63		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paper	618	3	1	340	7	2
Rags, carpets, etc. ...	24	2	0	23	16	0
Metals	94	10	11	34	14	2
Tins	7	16	0	—		
	<hr/> £744 12 0 <hr/>			<hr/> £398 17 4 <hr/>		

